THE OUTLOOK

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EUROPEAN CRYONICS CORPORATION

The cryonics movement in Europe has shown increasing activity of late. The most important news concerns the formation of the European Cryonics Corporation (E.C.-C.), which is being organized to provide a storage facility of international scope.

The activities of the corporation will at first be of limited nature. Initial working capital is planned of 80,000 Swiss Francs (about $20,000) to be provided by the sale of 400 shares of stock to be valued at 200 Swiss Francs each.

Only officers and members of boards of directors of Cryonics Societies are eligible for membership in the ECC. Shares are to be allotted by country and by population. The amount of shares purchaseable by an individual will be limited to 40.

The largest blocks of shares will, because of the size of the populations, be assigned to Germany (approx. 59 million-117 shares), Great Britain (app. 54 mil. - 108 shares) and France (app. 48 mil. - 97 shares). Shares will cost about 200 FS (about $50) each.

The original capital is intended to finance a small cryotorium with but one capsule capable of holding two people. It is estimated the costs will be as follows:

	SF	$	
Ground	4,000	1,000	
Building	35,000	8,700	
Capsule	25,000	6,250	
Operating	8,000	2,000	
Reserves	8,000	2,000	
Total	80,000	19,950	(app.)

Cryotorium

The proposed site of the cryotorium is located between the towns of Rodez and Decazeville in the Aveyon Department in the south of France. Apparently the ground has not previously been built upon. It will be designated as a cemetery and will not be owned outright by ECC but will be granted as a concession in perpetuity.

Detailed plans for the cryotorium have been prepared by M. Jean-Michael Huet, architect and SCF Director of Works. The building is designed to eventually hold twenty two-person capsules and will be built underground at a depth of approximately four feet in order to use the earth as an insulating system. A drainage well and forced ventilation are added features. Space will be provided as well for a machine to produce the needed liquid nitrogen in the future.

It is estimated that such a machine, suitable to such an installation would cost about 200,000 SF. It would require 36KW of electricity and approximately 90 cubic feet of water per hour and would produce 58,400 litres of liquid nitrogen per year. This would yield the nitrogen at a cost of approximately 15¢ per litre which is much more expensive than that available from commercial sources (at the distribution point) as reported by Joseph Cannon in Wisconsin (6¢ per litre).

M. Huet has made his fine plans available to all cryonics societies. (SCM has a copy.)

Capsule

Specifications for the two-person capsule have been prepared as well, and a graphic representation. (All of this material has been published in the BULLETIN OF THE CRYONICS SOCIETY OF FRANCE.)

The vessel consists of an aluminum outer sheath with a stainless steel inner vase, consisting of two surfaces with a vacuum space between them. The space between the aluminum shell and the outer surface of the inner vase is to be filled with expanded polystyrene. The vacuum receptacle has yet another lining of copper in which the patient is actually housed, surrounded by "soft matter", possibly some kind of plastic or other cushioning material. The liquid nitrogen does not bathe the occupant but stands instead in the space between the copper lining and the inner steel wall of the vacuum receptacle.

The capsule will be equipped with wheels, handles, screw-staples and a liquid nitrogen level gage, as well as a transparent screw cover of expanded polystyrene.

Anitole Dolinoff, President

Prime mover in the formulation of all these plans is M. Anitole Dolinoff, President of CSF. M. Dolinoff is a brilliant and many faceted man. He is an engineer and works at the Technical Center of the Renault Administration.

He holds four medals for his achievements as well as a first prize for amateur cinematography. He is a member of Mensa-France, a pilot and has been an actor. He plays the piano, guitar and organ, and has, himself, built an electric organ. He is also an artist and sportsman, plays chess and bridge and has an interest in gourmet cooking. Needless to say, he is an earnest, sincere and dedicated as well as most industrious worker in cryonics.

While cryonics societies are flourishing to one degree or another in other countries, it is M. Dolinoff who has been instrumental in the formation of the ECC. He has corresponded with his counterparts, Ernest Fasan of Austria, Brian Blair Giles of England, Rudolf Burkhart of Germany, and Serge Blaschke of Spain.

A meeting is scheduled for October 26 in Geneva for the formal adoption of the articles of incorporation for ECC. M. Dolinoff has already been chosen president of the executive committee (The European Committee) by mail voting. The corporation is to be organized under Swiss law and will have a salaried Swiss administrator.

Bulletin of SCF

The March and May issues of the Bulletin, of which M. Dolinoff is the editor, are literally a handbook of the total cryogenic situation. The March issue comprehensively covers organizational and operational planning in relation to ECC; the May issue treats in the same manner techniques and financial arrangements. Elaborate charts and graphs are presented dealing with every facet of capital investment, amortization, depreciation, individual costs in total and in monthly payments.

Following is an example of this thorough treatment. Calculations are in French Francs, which are at a slightly higher rate of exchange.

EVALUATION OF THE COST OF HUMAN CRYOGENIZATION WITH PERMANENT STORAGE

	FRANCE First 11	FRANCE 40th & aft.	SPAIN	NEW YORK
Medical honoraries	4,000	3,000	2,800	
Hospital, equipment	9,000	7,000	9,200	13,750
Chemicals	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Nat'l admin. exps.	4,000	3,000	5,600	-
Nat'l or corp. invests.	5,000	3,000		
Corpn.,admin. exps.	4,000	3,000	2,800	-
Funeral opns. and chgs.	5,000	4,000	-	-
Conts. for research	5,000	4,000	5,600	-
Place in cryotorium	7,000	5,000	7,000	6,000
(of which, for inv.)	(5,500)	(4,000)	(5,500)	
Place in capsule	20,000	15,000	20,000	18,750
(of which, for inv.)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(3,300)	
Partn. for LN_2 machine	10,000	8,000	8,000	-
(of which, for inv.)	(3,800)	(1,800)	(2,400)	
Capital to invest	100,000	50,000	112,000	55,000
TOTAL,in FF, 1970	175,000	107,000	175,000	93,000

IN DIFFERENT MONEYS
Depending upon the number of the cryonization

Number *	Austria Sch.	England L.	France FF	Germany DM	Spain Pes.	Switz. FS
1-11	818,825	12,891	175,000	114,205	2187,500	133,578
12	754,255	11,874	161,200	105,199	2015,000	123,044
20	655,160	10,312	140,000	91,364	1750,000	106,862
30	614,821	9,679	131,400	85,099	1642,500	100,297
40	500,653	7,882	107,000	69,828	1333,750	81,673

*plus a monthly charge

Another feature of the May issue is an analysis and comparison of the freezing techniques of Brunol, Suda and Horn, with a schematic representation of the perfusion principle.

Other CSF Activities

At the same time that these technical developments have been accomplished,several CSF members have been active in the publishing and television fields and have been able to produce some favorable discussion and publicity.

M. Alain Dagbert, reporter-photographer, presented a lengthy and well written article in LA REVUE DU LEBAN (The Lebanon Review) of April 19, 1970. Among the many photographs was one of the CSM van from the outside and another showing an inside view.

Alain's wife, Anne, prepared an 18 minute film in May on CSF, which will be presented on national French television in August.

It is fortunate that this friendly presentation will appear at that time as the filming done by M. Claude Otzenberger in New York

Detroit and California was incorporated in a television presentation in the form of a sketch or playlet that was decidedly negative in its attitude.

M. Otzenberger has promised that a copy of the film will be sent to CSM. We are withholding judgement until we view it. But a perusal of the script was not at all encouraging.

It is to be hoped that the valiant and positive efforts of M. Dolinoff and his talented and enthusiastic membership and their counterparts in other European countries will be able to accomplish their well conceived plans and that the cryonics movement in Europe will flourish under such guidance.

FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

THE NORMALITY OF DISEASE

Almost everyone has heard of the physician who, after breaking the bad news to the patient, added: "But if you can't afford the operation, we can retouch the X-rays." It isn't quite so funny when we realize that most of us are doing almost exactly that, every day. We age and die and rot, but instead of doing something about it, we just put on our rose-colored glasses and say, "That's normal, that's natural."

There are some pessimists cynical enough, and some philosophers crazy enough, to say that life is a disease, of which death will cure us; but cryonicists put it the other way around. This perspective demands that we have a firm grasp of the meaning of "normality" and "disease".

The word normal has at least three non-technical meanings. The weakest, and unfortunately most common, is that of "average" or "modal". The next is that of "standard", which is better but still not positive enough. The third meaning, the medical or biological meaning, is that of "properly functioning" or "without disease or defect". This is good, but still not quite good enough, in itself, for a cryonicist; it leaves some ambiguity about what constitutes disease or defect.

Fortunately, we have authority for a satisfactory clarification of this crucial point. Professor Joshua Lederberg, a Nobel laureate biologist at Stanford University, has defined disease as "any deficit relative to a desired norm."

Splendid! Delightful! Exactly right! Our standard is not necessarily any existing norm, but the desired norm. Since we desire intelligence, stupidity is a disease; since we desire youth, senile debility is a disease; and since we desire life, death is a disease. We are not going to retouch the X-rays, or look at them through distorting lenses; we are going to operate, whether we can "afford" it or not.

"PSYCHOLOGY TODAY" DISCOVERS DEATH BUT NOT CRYONICS

From the design on its August cover (a hole in the ground) it's easy to see that PSYCHOLOGY TODAY has discovered death. Unfortunately, it's this writer's grim task to report that the periodical has not discovered cryonics and, in fact, has ignored the whole area of life extension. Also conspicuous by its absence was death

due to old age. The magazine would only go so far as to say that premature death (death in early or middle life) is unfortunate and should be avoided. A coffin in the shape of a head (a head, the seat of thought, is one of the trademarks of PSYCHOLOGY TODAY) ornaments one of the pages and adds flair to their obviously held belief that we are all bound to die sooner or later; all that is of any importance is to accomodate and categorize death.

"Live With Death"

One article, discussing the work of Norman O. Brown, Professor of Humanities at Cowell College, University of California, illustrates this eagerness on the part of some to "live" with death:

"Brown considers man a diseased animal. Culture emerges when erotic energy is sublimated and turned to the production of objects, character structures, and political organizations that yield little pleasure. Man alone, of all the animals, represses his true desires, lives in continual conflict and guilt and constructs for himself a corporate neurosis that he calls civilization. ...Neurosis arises from the incapacity to die, from a distortion of the death instinct...Without repression or guilt he could face death as the natural conclusion of a ripe mortal life."

What psychologists as well as everyone else must realize is that death must be conquered. When one is being raped he doesn't do his best to accomodate the rapist. On the contrary, the rapee tries to destroy or escape from this intruder into happiness. Mr. Brown is a bit confused; death is not a natural conclusion, but a ghastly sickled specter bringing disaster and ruination and an end to pleasure. Cryonicists believe that the physical causes of death as well as psychological reasons for suicide and murder must be destroyed.

Equally dismal were most of the other parts of the issue. "We're Driving Young Blacks to Suicide," by Richard Seiden, a California psychologist doing a study of people who have jumped off bridges, definitely possesses a pessimistic outlook; but it does provide us with several important insights and perhaps warnings:

"Paradoxically, the suicide rate may actually increase as job opportunities open up. In a period of rapid, forced and unequal change, expectations or hopes are created far more rapidly than they are fulfilled, and feelings of frustration and despair are thus intensified."

Nomenclature

The main article of the issue, "The Enemy", by Edwin S. Schneidman, a death researcher for over 20 years, was the best of the lot and, in fact, offered a system of nomenclature that might well prove superior to the present one.

The current death certification provides, of course, for four categories of termination: natural, accidental, suicidal, and homicidal. These aren't sufficient, says Schneidman--we need more. He proceeds to divide death into the three categories of intentioned, subintentioned, and unintentioned. These he breaks down into smaller units such as death-darer, death-fearer, and death disdainer. Together they provide a substantially improved categorization of death.

The questionairre at the end of the issue was directed toward people who are either planning on dying or have "realized their

own mortality", as the editor so nicely put it. It consists of little queries such as, "What kind of funeral would you prefer?" "If or when you are married would you prefer to outlive your spouse?" The most interesting of all was, "If it were entirely up to you, how would you like to have your body disposed of after you have died? A. Burial? B. Cremation? C. Donation to medical school or science? D. I am indifferent?" Apparently the people who operate PSYCHOLOGY TODAY have never heard of freezing.

Patrick Dewey

BODY POWERED MECHANICAL HEART

A new mechanical heart has been patented that requires no batteries or outside power source; movements of the diaphragm in breathing provide the necessary energy.

Joseph La Russa, a New York engineer for the Farrand Optical Co., conducted experiments with dogs at Cornell Medical Center, according to the New York Times, June 27. Pressure between the moving diaphragm and the upper ribs pumps fluid into a bulb, where it is stored andmetered out at the heart pulse rate; this converts a breathing rate of 12 to 16 per minute into a heart beat of 60 to 70 per minute.

One of the advantages is that extra exertion, which produces faster breathing, automatically then also gives faster heart beats; when outside power sources are used--or even when a new natural heart is transplanted into a patient--it is difficult to adjust for necessary changes of pace.

"POPULATION EXPLOSION MYTH"

(Excerpts from an article in the Monroe Evening News, July 29, sent in by Conley Hall.)

Dr. Thomas C. Jermann, professor of history at Rockhurst College in Kansas City, Missouri, cites as proof that the population explosion is a myth the "steadily declining birth rate in the United States." Since 1857, he points out, the U.S. birth rate has declined every year with 1968, the latest year for which figures are available, at an all time low of 17.4 per thousand. Total population figures are still climbing but are due to level off due to the dropping birth rate.

He notes the tendency of sociologists to blame the rising crime rate in this country on population growth and overcrowding. At the same time a nation such as Holland, with a population density far greater than ours at 1,000 per square mile, has one of the lower crime rates in the western world. Population density, he concludes, is not the source of the problem, although it may be a factor.

BOO BOO CORRECTED

We have learned it was Fred Chamberlin who wrote the paper "polywater and the Physical Chemistry of Suppressing Damage to Organs During Freezing and Thawing," presented at the recent Third Annual National Cryonics Conference in Los Angeles. The Outlook incorrectly attributed authorship to Dr. Stanley W. Mayer, although noting that Fred Chamberlin read the paper.

ROBERT ETTINGER ON TV

Bob Ettinger has been busy with

several TV appearances recently.

He was the only guest on TEMPO 9 on the morning of August 7. It was a worth-while program as Bob was able to get a lot of information into his conversation with Don Daly, the host. The program is reported to reach some 70,000 viewers in the Detroit-Windsor area.

Bob was a guest on Channel 9 again on Friday evening, August 10, when he appeared on PARTY LINE with Dr. John Henderson, University of Michigan ophthalmologist, John Clute of the Detroit Children's Aid Society, and Paul Daigneault, his counterpart in Windsor.

The program is a question and answer situation in which viewers call in to direct questions to the guests. Bob had opportunities to answer most of the questions that seem to be more or less stock in relation to cryonic suspension. He gracefully emphasized the point that CSM is not a business operation but instead seeks to support research and other efforts at perfecting the process of cryonic suspension--and that CSM needs support itself.

A little by-play with the camera was an interesting facet of the presentation. Every time Bob spoke, almost without exception, the camera panned the face of Dr. Henderson, who was a somewhat dour looking individual. However, he proved to be not only well informed on his specialty, but presented his knowledge most urbanely; and while he seemed to exhibit the attitude that Bob attributed to most medical persons--"While some are with us, some are skeptical and most are indifferent"--it was obvious by the end of the program that, if Dr. Henderson might be both skeptical and indifferent, he was not entirely hostile.

Bob is scheduled to appear on the BOB KENNEDY SHOW on Channel 7 in Chicago on August 20. This is another conversation type show.

Also, a group frm the educational TV station at Michigan State University is planning to visit Oak Park to prepare a documentary film on cryonics. The shooting is scheduled for Monday, August 17.

"DOC" GREENE MISSES HIS CHANCE

Another dreary tragedy unfolded August 11, when the well known Detroiter, Edgar C. (Doc) Greene died at age 50.

A long-time columnist for The Detroit News, Doc apparently had at least some slight knowledge of cryonics, and mentioned it offhandedly once or twice in his column. We can guess that he had some vague intention, or at least disposition, to be frozen at death; but like almost everyone else, he did nothing about it when he had the chance.

He died about 9:50 A.M., according to the papers, of a heart attack. (His health had long been poor.) About 2:00 P.M. Bob Ettinger was called by someone identifying himself as John Lundblad, a friend of the family; Mrs. Greene wanted to know about freezing possibilities. The usual discussion ensued, with Bob telling them that he would proceed in his own family even after a longer delay; delay decreases chances, but no one knows by how much. Mr. Lundblad said they would discuss it with Jerome Cavanagh, former mayor of Detroit, the family attorney. Lundblad called back about an hour later with the decision--negative. R.I.P.